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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 12 December 1950

NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS. 1
(LISTED BELOW)

THIS DOCUMENT HAS AN ENCLOSURE ATTACHED.

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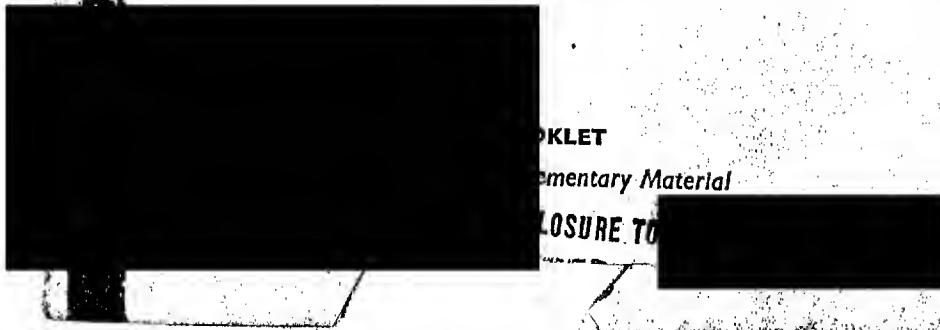
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American Armed Intervention in Korea

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STATINTL

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Published by the Soviet News, London, 1950

AMERICAN ARMED

INTERVENTION IN KOREA

STATEMENT BY A. A. GROMYKO

A. A. Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., issued the following statement on American armed intervention in Korea on July 4:

THE events now taking place in Korea broke out on June 25 as the result of a provocative attack by the troops of the South Korean authorities on the frontier areas of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. This attack was the outcome of a premeditated plan.

From time to time Syngman Rhee and other representatives of the South Korean authorities had blurted out the fact that the South Korean Syngman Rhee clique had such a plan.

As long ago as October 7, 1949, Syngman Rhee, boasting of success in training his army, stated outright, in an interview given to an American United Press correspondent, that the South Korean Army could capture Phyeng-yang in the course of three days.

On October 31, 1949, Sin Sen Mo, Defence Minister of the Syngman Rhee Government, also told newspaper correspondents that the South Korean troops were strong enough to act and take Phyeng-yang within a few days. Only one week before the provocative attack of the South Korean troops on the frontier areas of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Syngman Rhee said, in a speech on June 19 in the so-called "National Assembly" where Mr. Dulles, adviser to the U.S. State Department, was present: "If we cannot protect democracy in the cold war, we shall win in a hot war."

* * *

It is not difficult to understand that representatives of the South Korean authorities could only make such statements because they felt that they had American support behind them. One month before the present developments in Korea, on May 19, 1950, Mr. Johnson, chief American administrator of aid to Korea, told the American Congress House of Representatives

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~~Committed to North Korean territory and attacked Phyeng-yang
and other cities.~~

~~This goes to show that the United States Government is
drawing the United States more and more into war, but, com-
pelled to reckon with the unwillingness of the American people
to be involved in a new military adventure, it is gradually impel-
ling the country step by step towards open war.~~

The United States Government tries to justify armed intervention against Korea by alleging that it was undertaken on the authorisation of the Security Council. The falsity of such an allegation strikes the eye.

What really happened? It is known that the United States Government had started armed intervention in Korea before the Security Council was summoned to meet on June 27, without taking into consideration what decision the Security Council might take. Thus the United States Government confronted the United Nations Organisation with a fait accompli, with a violation of peace.

The Security Council merely rubber-stamped and back-dated the resolution proposed by the United States Government, approving the aggressive actions which this Government had undertaken. Furthermore, the American resolution was adopted by the Security Council with a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations Organisation.

In accordance with Article 27 of the United Nations Charter, all Security Council decisions on major issues must be adopted by an affirmative vote of not less than seven members, including the votes of all the five permanent members of the Security Council, i.e., of the Soviet Union, China, the United States, Great Britain and France.

However, the American resolution approving the United States armed intervention in Korea was adopted by only six votes—those of the United States, Britain, France, Norway, Cuba and Ecuador. The vote of the Kuomintangite Tsiang Ting-fu, who unlawfully occupies China's seat on the Security Council, was counted as the seventh vote for this resolution.

Furthermore, of the five permanent members of the Council only three—the United States, Britain and France—were present at the Security Council's meeting on June 27. Two other permanent members of the Security Council—the U.S.S.R. and China—were not present at the Council meeting, since the hostile attitude of the United States Government towards the Chinese people deprives China of the opportunity of having her legitimate representative on the Security Council, and this made impossible the Soviet Union's participation in the meetings of the Security Council.

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Thus neither of these two requirements of the United Nations Charter with regard to the Security Council's procedure for taking decisions were fulfilled at the Conference of June 27, which deprives the resolution adopted by the Security Council of legal force.

It is also known that the United Nations Charter envisages the intervention of the Security Council only in those cases where the matter concerns events of an international order and not of an internal character. Moreover, the Charter directly forbids the intervention of the United Nations Organisation in the internal affairs of any State when it is a matter of an internal conflict between two groups of one State. Thus the Security Council by its decision of June 27 violated also this most important principle of the United Nations Organisation.

It follows from the aforesaid that this resolution, which the U.S. Government is using as a cover for its armed intervention in Korea, was illegally put through the Security Council with a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations Organisation. This only became possible because the gross pressure of the United States Government on the members of the Security Council converted the United Nations Organisation into a kind of branch of the U.S. State Department, into an obedient tool of the policy of American ruling circles who acted as violators of peace.

The illegal resolution of June 27, adopted by the Security Council under pressure from the United States Government shows that the Security Council is acting, not as a body which is charged with the main responsibility for the maintenance of peace, but as a tool utilised by the ruling circles of the United States for unleashing war. This resolution of the Security Council constitutes a hostile act against peace.

* * *

If the Security Council valued the cause of peace, it should have attempted to reconcile the fighting sides in Korea before it adopted such a scandalous resolution. Only the Security Council and the United Nations Secretary-General could have done this. However, they did not make such an attempt, evidently knowing that such peaceful action contradicts the aggressor's plans.

It is impossible not to note the unseemly role played in that whole affair by the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Frygve Lie. Being under the obligation, by virtue of his position, to observe the exact fulfilment of the United Nations Charter, the Secretary-General, during discussion of the Korean

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problem in the Security Council, far from fulfilling his direct duties, on the contrary obsequiously helped a gross violation of the Charter to be committed by the Government of the United States and other Security Council members.

Thereby the Secretary-General showed that he is concerned, not so much with strengthening the United Nations Organisation and with promoting peace, as with how to help the United States ruling circles to carry out their aggressive plans with regard to Korea.

At a press conference on June 29, President Truman denied that the United States, having launched hostilities in Korea, was in a state of war. He announced that this was only "police action" in support of the United Nations Organisation and alleged that this action was aimed against a "group of bandits" from North Korea.

It is not difficult to understand the untenability of such an allegation.

It has long been known that, in undertaking aggressive actions, an aggressor usually resorts to this or that method of camouflaging his actions.

Everyone remembers that when, in the summer of 1937, militarist Japan started armed intervention in North China with the campaign on Peking, it announced that this was solely a local "incident" for the sake of maintaining peace in the East, although no one believed this. The military operation which General MacArthur has now undertaken in Korea upon the instructions of the United States Government can be regarded as "police action" in support of the United Nations Organisation to just the same extent as the war started by the Japanese militarists against China in 1937 could be regarded as a local "incident" for maintaining peace in the East.

* * *

As is known, the operations of the United States armed forces in Korea are commanded, not by some police officer, but by General MacArthur. However, it would be absurd to admit that the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces in Japan, General MacArthur, is directing, not military operations, but some sort of "police action" in Korea. Who will believe that MacArthur's armed forces, including military aviation, down to Flying Fortresses and jet planes, which attack the civilian population and the peaceful cities of Korea, the navy, including cruisers and aircraft carriers, as well as ground forces, were needed for a "police action" against a "group of bandits"?

This is something that even quite naive persons will hardly believe.

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It will not be superfluous to recall in this connection that when the People's Liberation Army of China was fighting against Chiang Kai-shek's armies, which were equipped with American military technique, certain people also called it "groups of bandits." What the reality turned out to be, however, is something well-known to all. It turned out that those who were called "groups of bandits" not only expressed the fundamental national interests of China, but also constituted the Chinese people. Those whom the ruling circles of the United States thrust upon China as a Government turned out to be in reality a handful of bankrupt adventurers and bandits who traded the national honour and independence of China right and left.

What are the real aims of American armed intervention in Korea?

Evidently, the point is that the aggressive circles of the United States violated peace in order to lay hands, not only on the South, but also on North Korea. The invasion of Korea by American armed forces constitutes open war against the Korean people. Its goal is to deprive Korea of her national independence, to prevent the formation of a united democratic Korean State and forcibly to establish in Korea an anti-popular regime which would allow the ruling circles of the United States to convert the country into their colony and use Korean territory as a military and strategic springboard in the Far East. In ordering the United States armed forces to attack Korea, President Truman at the same time stated that he had ordered the American Navy "to prevent any attack on Formosa," which means the occupation by American armed forces of this part of China's territory.

This move of the United States Government constitutes outright aggression against China.

This move of the United States Government furthermore constitutes a gross violation of the Cairo and Potsdam International Agreements concerning Formosa being Chinese territory, agreements which bear the signature of the United States Government too, and is also a violation of the statement made by President Truman on January 5 of this year to the effect that the Americans would not intervene in the affairs of Formosa.

President Truman also stated that he had instructed American armed forces to be increased in the Philippines, which aims at intervention in the domestic affairs of the Philippine State and at kindling an internal struggle. This act of the American Government shows that it continues to regard the Philippines as its colony and not as an independent State, which, furthermore, is a member of the United Nations Organisation.

President Truman stated in addition that he had issued an instruction that so-called "military assistance" to France in Indo-

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China be accelerated. This statement of President Truman shows that the United States Government has embarked on a course of kindling war against the people of Viet Nam for the sake of supporting the colonial régime in Indo-China, thereby demonstrating that it is assuming the role of gendarme of the peoples of Asia.

Thus President Truman's statement of June 27 means that the United States Government has violated peace and has gone over from a policy of preparing aggression to direct acts of aggression simultaneously in a whole number of countries in Asia. Thereby the United States Government has trampled underfoot its obligations to the United Nations in promoting peace the world over and has acted as a violator of peace.

There is no small number of historical examples of cases where, by means of intervention from without, the attempt was made to throttle the struggle waged by the peoples for national unity and for democratic rights.

In this connection one could recall the war between the Northern and Southern States of North America in the 'sixties of the last century. At that time the Northern States, headed by Abraham Lincoln, waged an armed struggle against the slave-owners of the South for the abolition of slavery and for the preservation of the national unity of the country. When attacked by the South, the armed forces of the Northern States did not, as is known, limit themselves to defence of their own territory, but transferred military operations to the territory of the Southern States, routed the troops of the planters and slave-owners who did not enjoy the support of the people, smashed the slave-owning system existing in the South and created the conditions for establishing national unity.

It is known that at that time certain Governments, as for instance the British Government, also intervened in the internal affairs of North America in favour of the South against the North and against national unity. Despite this, victory was won by the American people as personified by those progressive forces which headed the struggle of the North against the South.

* * *

It will not be amiss to recall also another lesson of history.

In the period after the October Revolution in Russia, when the reactionary Tsarist generals, having dug themselves in on the outskirts of Russia, rent Russia asunder, the Government of the United States, together with the Government of Britain, France and certain other States, intervened in the domestic affairs of the Soviet country and came out on the side of the

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reactionary Tsarist generals in order to prevent the unification of our Motherland under the aegis of the Soviet Government.

The United States Government also did not shrink from armed intervention, sending its troops to the Soviet Far East and to the Archangel area. Together with the troops of certain other countries, the American troops actively helped the Russian Tsarist generals—Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich and others—in their struggle against the Soviet power, shot Russian workers and peasants and plundered the population.

As we see, in this case, too, the ruling circles of certain foreign States, violating peace, tried by armed intervention to turn back the wheel of history, tried forcibly to impose on the people the much-hated regime they had overthrown and tried to prevent the unification of our country into a single State.

It is universally known how this interventionist adventure ended.

It is useful to recall these historical examples because the events now taking place in Korea and certain other countries of Asia, and the aggressive policy of the United States as regards these countries, are in many respects reminiscent of the above-mentioned events from the history of the United States and Russia.

The Soviet Government has already expressed its attitude towards the policy which is being pursued by the United States Government, a policy of gross intervention in the domestic affairs of Korea, in its reply of June 29 to the statement of the United States Government, dated June 27.

The Soviet Government invariably adheres to a policy of strengthening peace the world over and to its traditional principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other States.

The Soviet Government holds that the Koreans have the same right to arrange at their own discretion their internal national affairs in the sphere of uniting South and North Korea into a single national State as the North Americans had in the 'sixties of the last century when they united the South and the North of America into a single national State.

From all the aforesaid it follows that the Government of the United States of America has committed a hostile act against peace and that it bears the responsibility for the consequences of the armed aggression it has undertaken.

The United Nations Organisation will fulfil its duties of maintaining peace only in the event that the Security Council demands the unconditional cessation of American military intervention and the immediate withdrawal of American armed forces from Korea.

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SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO
UNITED STATES

On June 27, Mr. A. Kirk, United States Ambassador, forwarded an aide-memoire to A. A. Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., containing a statement of the U.S. Government of the following content:

MY Government has instructed me to call your attention to the fact that North Korean forces have crossed the 38th parallel and invaded the territory of the Republic of Korea in force at several points. The refusal of the Soviet representative to attend the United Nations Security Council meeting on June 25, despite the clear threat to peace and the obligations of a member of the Security Council under the Charter, requires the Government of the United States to bring this matter directly to the attention of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In view of the universally known fact of the close relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the North Korean régime, the United States Government asks an assurance that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics disavows responsibility for this unprovoked and unwarranted attack, and that it will use its influence with the North Korean authorities to withdraw their invading forces immediately.

* * *

On the instructions of the Soviet Government, on June 29 A. A. Gromyko stated to Mr. A. Kirk the following:

IN connection with the statement of the Government of the United States of America forwarded by you on June 27, the Soviet Government has instructed me to state the following:

1. According to reliable data of the Soviet Government, the events taking place in Korea were provoked by the attack of troops of the South Korean authorities on the North Korean border regions. Therefore responsibility for these events rests with the South Korean authorities and with those who stand behind their backs.

2. As is known, the Soviet Government withdrew its troops from Korea earlier than this was done by the Government of the United States of America and thereby confirmed its traditional principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. The Soviet Government continues to adhere to the principle of the impermissibility of interference of foreign Powers in the internal affairs of Korea.

3. It is incorrect that the Soviet Government refused to take

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part in the Security Council meetings. With the best will in the world it was impossible for the Soviet Government to take part in the Security Council meetings inasmuch as, owing to the position of the United States Government, a permanent member of the Security Council—China—has not been admitted to the Council, which renders it impossible for the Security Council to adopt decisions having legal force.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO MR. TRYGVE LIE

The following is the text of the communication from Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.:

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the following text of a resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 474th meeting, June 27, 1950:

"The Security Council, having decided that the armed attack on the Korean Republic by troops from Northern Korea constitutes a violation of peace; having called for the immediate cessation of military operations; having called on the North Korean authorities immediately to withdraw their armed forces to the 38th Parallel; having noted from the report of the Korean Commission of the United Nations Organisation that the North Korean authorities have not ceased military operations and have not withdrawn their armed forces to the 38th Parallel, and that urgent military measures are required for the restoration of international peace and security; noting the appeal of the Korean Republic to the United Nations Organisation for immediate and effective steps to safeguard peace and security;

"Recommends that the members of the United Nations organisation give the Korean Republic such aid as may be necessary to repulse the armed attack and restore international peace and security in this area."

The following is the text of the Soviet Government's reply of June 28 to the message of Mr. Trygve Lie:

TO the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation, Mr. Trygve Lie, in New York.

The Soviet Government has received from you the text of the Security Council's resolution of June 27 calling on United Nations members as to the need to intervene in Korean affairs to the benefit of the South Korean authorities.

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The Soviet Government states that this resolution was adopted by six votes with the participation of a seventh, the Kuomintangite Tsiang Ting-fu, who has no lawful right to represent China. But, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to adopt decisions the Security Council needs seven votes, including the five Permanent Council Members, namely—the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, the U.S.S.R. and China.

It is also known that when the said decision was taken, two Permanent Members of the Security Council, the U.S.S.R. and China, were absent. But, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Security Council can take a decision on important issues only if unanimity is expressed by all five Permanent Council Members, namely—the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, the U.S.S.R. and China.

In view of the above-stated, it is quite plain that the said decision of the Security Council on the Korean problem has no legal force.

AMERICAN RULING CIRCLES HAVE GONE OVER TO DIRECT ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Editorial Comment in "Pravda," June 28

ON June 27 President Truman of the United States of America issued a special statement on the events in Korea.

The events in Korea, which have occupied the centre of attention of world public opinion, reveal with all clarity that the imperialist warmongers will not stop half way in pursuit of their objects. As is known, on June 25, the provocative actions of troops of the puppet Government of South Korea, directed against the Korean People's Democratic Republic, unleashed military operations on the territory of Korea. In reply to this, Security Detachments and troops of the Korean People's Republic undertook active measures and, carrying out their Government's orders, went over to the counter-offensive, transferring military operations to the territory south of the 38th parallel.

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has been able repeatedly to demonstrate its consistency in defence of the interests of the Korean people, their democratic development, their independence, their patriotic aspirations for unity. Even at the beginning of this month, the Single United Demo-

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democratic Front and the Presidium of the Supreme National Assembly of Korea in Phyeng-yang, expressing the will of the Korean people, came forward with a proposal to carry out the peaceful unification of the country.

The South Korean clique of Syngman Rhee answered this proposal on June 25 by beginning internecine, fratricidal war. The Syngman Rhee clique has taken the path of military adventure. It relied in advance on military aid from its overseas masters.

The aggressive plans of its protectors are now beginning to be disclosed.

As is clear from the afore-mentioned statement by Truman, he has instructed the air and naval forces of the United States to give armed "support" to the army of Syngman Rhee, the traitor of the Korean people. At the same time the American President has instructed the American Seventh Fleet to "prevent any attack on Formosa," which is an order for the actual occupation by American armed forces of part of the territory of China. This order signifies that the Government of the United States of America has undertaken a direct act of aggression against the Korean People's Democratic Republic and against the People's Republic of China.

Truman's statement and actions, unprecedented in international relations of the post-war period, constitute further evidence that the American ruling circles no longer confine themselves to the preparation of aggression, but have gone over to direct acts of aggression. But have they gone too far? The American Government, with its characteristic unceremoniousness as regards international law, is grossly trampling on the United Nations Charter, acting as though the United Nations Organisation did not exist at all.

The question arises, who authorised the American Government to take this step? In bringing its armed forces into action, did the United States Government reach agreement on its policy with the United Nations Organisation, about their loyalty to which Truman and Acheson are so vociferous? Where and when did the Security Council take a decision giving the United States Government a free hand in the acts of direct aggression undertaken by it?

As is known, neither the United Nations Organisation nor any other international body has authorised the Government of the United States of America to undertake those actions with regard to Korea and China which Truman announced yesterday.

In undertaking its openly aggressive act the American Government evidently set itself the aim of confronting the United Nations Organisation with a "fait accompli."

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BROADCAST BY KIM IR SEN

On the morning of June 26, Kim Ir Sen, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, made the following statement over the radio to the people:

DEAR countrymen! Dear brothers and sisters, men of our People's Army and partisans operating in the Southern part of our Republic! On behalf of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic I address you. On June 25, the army of the puppet government of the traitor Syngman Rhee began an offensive against the territory North of the 38th Parallel. In fierce battles, the border guards, fighting courageously, parried the blow and stopped the offensive of the troops of the Syngman Rhee puppet army. Having discussed the situation, the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic gave an order to our People's Army to begin a resolute counter-offensive and to rout the armed forces of the enemy. Carrying out the order of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the People's Army threw back the enemy from the territory to the North of the 38th Parallel and advanced 10-15 kilometres to the South, liberating the towns of Ongjin, Enan, Kaiseng, Piakchen and a number of other towns and populated centres.

The treacherous Syngman Rhee clique unleashed the anti-popular internecine war despite the fact that the patriotic democratic forces of our country fought for the unification of the country in a peaceful way. The whole world knows that the Syngman Rhee clique which opposes the peaceful unification of the homeland has, for a long time, prepared for fratricidal war. While the people of South Korea were starving, the puppet Syngman Rhee Government spent a great part of its budget funds, forcibly extracted from the population by unbearable taxes, for armament and preparations for fratricidal war. Striving to unleash internecine war the reactionary Syngman Rhee clique hastened to prepare its rear for this. It established a reactionary police régime in South Korea. To justify the preparations for internecine war, the Syngman Rhee clique constantly provoked military clashes along the 38th Parallel, creating an atmosphere of disquiet in the country and seeking to place the responsibility for these provocations on the authorities of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. In the course of the preparations for the "march to the North", the traitors, acting on the orders of the American imperialists, were not ashamed to enter into a conspiracy with the hateful enemies of the Korean people—the Japanese militarists.

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Kim Il Sen then dwelt on the extremely difficult economic situation of South Korea into which it was plunged by the anti-popular Syngman Rhee clique.

Dear countrymen, the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, together with all patriotic democratic parties and public organisations, together with the people of the whole of Korea, made every effort to avoid the calamity of fratricidal war and to unite our country in a peaceful way, without bloodshed. As far back as April 1948, the joint meeting of the representatives of parties and public organisations of North and South Korea made the first attempt to ensure the peaceful unification of the country. However, this attempt was frustrated by the Syngman Rhee clique who, in May 1948, by carrying out, with the help of the American imperialists and their instrument—the U.N.O. Commission for Korea—separate, falsified elections in South Korea, intensified preparations for an armed attack on the Northern part of the country.

To achieve the peaceful unification and full independence of the country, seventy-one patriotic parties and public organisations rallied in the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea and, in June last year, advanced a proposal concerning the peaceful unification of the country by holding a general election. This proposal was warmly supported by the entire Korean people. However, the realisation of this proposal was again frustrated by the perfidious Syngman Rhee clique.

Expressing the opinion of the people striving for a peaceful unification of the country, the United Democratic Fatherland Front, on June 7, 1950, advanced a proposal to effect the unification of the country in a peaceful way. However, the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique prevented the realisation of this proposal by the United Democratic Fatherland Front also, declaring that it would regard as traitors all those who participated in measures aimed at carrying out the proposal concerning peaceful unification.

Taking into account the firm will of the Korean people for unification, independence and democratic development of the country and also taking into consideration the desire of democratic political parties and organisations, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea proposed on June 19 to effect the peaceful unification of the country by uniting the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the so-called National Assembly of South Korea into a single legislative organ for the whole of Korea. But the Syngman Rhee clique, to whom the interests of the Korean people are alien, replied to the proposal for the peaceful unifica-

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tion of the country, for which the entire people are waiting, by starting a fratricidal war. By means of fratricidal war, the Syngman Rhee clique is seeking to establish in the Northern part of the Republic, the reactionary anti-popular régime which existed under the Japanese and which exists at present in the Southern part of the Republic; to liquidate the Korean People's Democratic Republic and take away from our people the successes achieved by them in the matter of democratic transformations. The Syngman Rhee reaction seeks to take away from the peasants the land received by them free of charge in the Northern part of the republic as a result of land reform, and to give it back to the landlords. The treacherous clique seeks to abolish all democratic liberties and rights gained by the Korean people in the Northern part of the Republic. The treacherous Syngman Rhee clique wants to turn the whole of the country into a colony of the American imperialists, and the Korean people into slaves.

Dear brothers and sisters! A great danger hangs over our homeland and the people. What is needed in order to end this danger? In this war waged against the Syngman Rhee clique, the Korean people must defend the Korean People's Democratic Republic and its Constitution, liquidate the anti-popular fascist puppet Syngman Rhee power established in the Southern part of the Republic, liberate the Southern part of our country from the domination of the Syngman Rhee clique, and restore there, people's committees—real organs of power. We must, under the banner of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, complete the unification of the country and form a united independent democratic state. The war which we have been compelled to wage is a just war for the unification and independence of the homeland, for freedom and democracy.

Kim Ir Sen then called upon the People's Army and the border guard detachments boldly to defend the gains of democracy.

Our People's Army is reared in the spirit of respect for the people and the country. It is equipped with modern technique and is fighting for the interests of the people and of homeland.

Further, Kim Ir Sen called upon the people in the Northern part of the Republic to switch all work to a military basis, to mobilise all forces for a merciless and rapid destruction of the enemy.

It is necessary to subordinate all work to war needs and the task of smashing the enemy, to organise all-out aid for the People's Army, secure constant reinforcements for its ranks, to supply the front with all necessary materials, to ensure speedy delivery to the army of armaments and munitions and to arrange for help on a wide scale to wounded soldiers. It is necessary

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to organise work for strengthening the rear-lines of the People's Army in order to meet fully all the needs of the front.

Addressing the men and women partisans in South Korea, Kim Ir Sen called upon them to give active aid to the People's Army, to widen the common national struggle, to annihilate the enemy, to disrupt his communication lines and to restore the people's committees.

Kim Ir Sen called upon the workers, peasants, owners of enterprises and the intelligentsia of South Korea actively to help in liberating South Korea.

Addressing himself to the officers and men of the so-called army of national defence, Kim Ir Sen urged them to turn their guns against the enemies of the Korean people—the perfidious Syngman Rhee clique—and, by doing so, to take their place in the ranks of the fighters for the unity and freedom of the Fatherland.

Dear fellow citizens, the Government addresses itself to all the people of Korea with the call to rally still closer around the Government of the People's Democratic Republic in order the more quickly to smash the armed forces of the puppet Syngman Rhee clique and its police régime, to win a glorious victory and ensure the unification and independence of the country. History shows that a people resolutely taking to struggle for freedom and independence is invincible. The cause of our people is a just cause. Victory must be ours. I am confident that this just struggle for our country and people will be crowned with victory. The time has come to unite our native land.

With confidence in victory we go forward boldly!

All forces to the aid of our People's Army and the front!

All forces for the defeat and destruction of the enemy! Long live the people of Korea who have risen in an all-people's just war!

Long live the Korean People's Democratic Republic!

Forward to victory!

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STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The following statement by Pak Hen Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, was broadcast from Phyeng-yang on the night of July 1:

ON June 27 President Truman of the United States said that he had ordered air and naval forces of the United States to enter into hostilities in Korea on the side of the South Korean puppet régime which had unleashed internecine war in our country at the bidding of the American imperialists. On June 30 Truman announced that American ground forces had been sent to South Korea.

American planes are subjecting our peaceful population to piratical bombing, making raids on Phyeng-yang and other places in North Korea, as well as on liberated towns in South Korea, attacking units of the People's Army in order to prevent the victorious advance to the south.

Thus the policy of enslaving the Korean people and turning Korea into a colony which has been pursued by the American imperialists, has now assumed the form of open armed intervention against the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

For a long time the American imperialists have dreamed of establishing their domination over the Far East. Formerly, however, they had to reckon with the imperialist interests of Britain and Japan and other Powers, and had to extend their positions in the Far East by deals with these Powers at the expense of the enslaved peoples of Asia. Thus, the Korean people will never forget that in 1905, in order to strengthen its domination over the Philippines, the United States entered into a treacherous deal with Japan and assisted in the establishment of a Japanese protectorate over Korea.

After the Second World War, which resulted in the rout of Japan and the weakening of Britain, the American imperialists decided to take their place in the countries of the Far East, seeking to turn the Pacific Ocean into an American sea and the people of the Pacific countries into the slaves of the American monopolies. However, the consolidation of the forces of the democratic camp, the development of the national liberation movement in the countries of Asia and especially the great victory of the Chinese people smashed to smithereens the perfidious schemes of the American imperialists.

The Korean people have experienced the whole burden of the colonising policy of the American imperialists. Having rid

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themselves of the hated Japanese yoke, they are again threatened with enslavement. Secking to keep South Korea, the American imperialists stubbornly prevented the unification of the Korean people. They thwarted the establishment of a single democratic Government of Korea on the basis of the Moscow decision of the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the United States and Britain. They refused to withdraw their troops from Korea until they had turned South Korea into their colony with the help of the puppet Syngman Rhee Government which they set up.

Now it is clear to every Korean that even after the withdrawal of American troops South Korea was administered by the American imperialists. It is they, together with the Syngman Rhee clique, who bear the full responsibility for the crimes of the military police régime they instituted in South Korea, for the shooting and murder of tens of thousands of sons of the Korean people destroyed by the Syngman Rhee clique on the orders of its American masters, for the torments of hundreds of thousands of patriots thrown into prisons and subjected to brutal tortures, for all the suffering of the people of South Korea. The hands of the American imperialists are steeped in the blood of the Korean people.

But they did not succeed in enslaving the Korean people. This was prevented first of all by the democratic system established in North Korea. North Korea became a powerful base of the Korean people's struggle for unity, independence and freedom. Its successes in peaceful construction demonstrated the superiority of the democratic system over the anti-national military police régime of South Korea, inspired the Korean people to struggle against the attempts of the American imperialists to colonise Korea and instilled in the people confidence in final victory.

This is the reason why the American imperialists and their South Korean lackeys, who have hated the Korean People's Democratic Republic for a long time, plotted to strangle it by means of war. They prevented the realisation of the proposals for the peaceful unification of Korea which were repeatedly put forward by the democratic parties and public organisations, as well as by the Government, of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

With the support of the United States, the Syngman Rhee "Government" for two years openly prepared the attack on the North, boasting that its army would capture Phyeng-yang and Wonsan in a day and that it only awaited the order to go into action.

Having obtained a promise of military support from the United States, the Syngman Rhee "Government", on the orders of its American masters, unleashed internecine war in Korea on

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June 23. In provoking this war American imperialists planned to destroy the Korean People's Democratic Republic and to capture the whole of Korea by means of armed intervention.

An internecine war in Korea was also needed by the American imperialists in order to create a pretext for aggression against China and Viet Nam for the purpose of crushing the national liberation movement of the peoples of the East.

The United States is trying to cover up its intervention in Korea with the name of the United Nations. But it is known to all that the American imperialists confronted the United Nations with the "fait accompli" of armed intervention, calculating that by means of the votes of countries dependent on the United States they would succeed in covering up with the name of the United Nations any unlawful action, even after such an action had been committed.

The resolution dictated by the Americans to the Security Council is based on one-sided, falsified information, is invalid and is contrary to the United Nations Charter, since it was taken without the participation of the representatives of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and also without the participation of the representatives of two great Powers which are permanent members of the Security Council—the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic.

The members of the Security Council who voted for this resolution once again showed that they were ready to sign any document dictated to them by the United States, without regard for the rights and interests of peoples. In this connection one cannot but mention the fact that the pro-American majority in the United Nations, now displaying such feverish activity to save the bankrupt Syngman Rhee regime, ignored the repeated appeals to the United Nations made by the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and by public organisations of Korea regarding the atrocities and military provocations of the Syngman Rhee regime.

It also ignored the repeated appeals of Korean public organisations containing concrete proposals for the peaceful unification of Korea, thereby encouraging the adventurist measures of the United States and its South Korean stooges for fomenting internecine war in Korea.

The American imperialists and their South Korean stooges who unleashed internecine war in Korea have gravely miscalculated. The Syngman Rhee troops received a deserved rebuff and under the blows of the People's Army, which went over to the counter-offensive, are fleeing southward in disorder. The valiant People's Army, upholding the freedom and independence of the Korean people, continues to pursue the enemy.

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the enemy from a substantial territory in the southern part of the Republic and liberated Seoul, the capital of the Motherland. Everywhere the people are greeting their Army which has brought them liberation from the horrors of the Syngman Rhee regime, and are rendering it active assistance in the liberation of the country. The heroic guerillas of South Korea have developed military operations on the enemy's lines of communication. They have cut the main railway line running from the Port of Pusan, and in co-operation with the population that has risen they have liberated a number of towns in South Korea.

The flight of the Syngman Rhee Army and the people's activities in its rear provide fresh evidence of the decay and doom of the anti-national regime of the American puppets in South Korea. The full bankruptcy of the Syngman Rhee regime has now become obvious. The American imperialists, seeing that their plans for colonising Korea are collapsing, are intensifying armed intervention against the Korean people. They want to drown the freedom of Korea in the blood of its patriots. But they will not daunt the freedom-loving Korean people.

In reply to the insolent aggression of the United States, the Korean people will rally still more closely under the banner of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. They will intensify their sacred struggle for the freedom, unity and independence of the Motherland.

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the whole Korean people resolutely protest against the barbarous bombing of Korean towns and villages, against the inhuman murder of peaceful inhabitants. We are confident that all honest people of the world will indignantly condemn the aggression of the American imperialists against the freedom-loving Korean people. We are confident that our just cause will find fervent sympathy in the hearts of all peoples.

MESSAGE OF KOREAN PEACE COMMITTEE

On June 30 the Korean Peace Committee decided to send the following message to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress:

IN an endeavour to let loose a new war for the achievement of their aggressive aims and the conquest of world domination, the American imperialists, through the hated enemies of the Korean people, the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique, have unleashed civil war in Korea. Already, before the publication

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of Truman's statement, on June 22, that American imperialists had begun making barbarous air raids on peaceful Korean towns and villages. This armed aggression and military intervention of the American imperialists shows that they have not only provoked civil war in our country, but have proceeded to active military operations against the Korean people in order to seize the whole territory of our country. This fact proves also that the armed aggression of the American imperialists and the igniting of civil war by the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique was prepared a long time ago. . . .

American bombers have raided Kaiseng, Yoenpu, Chunchen and other liberated towns, mercilessly killing civilians—women, old men and children. On June 29, aircraft of the American imperialists made a raid on Phyeng-yang and other populated places situated north of the 38th Parallel. By their aggressive actions in Korea the American imperialists have violated international law and the U.N. Charter. In their endeavour to carry out their aggressive plans with regard to the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the American imperialists are hoping to restore their so-called "international prestige", which was undermined by the victory of the great Chinese people.

They are using the war in Korea for aggression against the Chinese People's Republic and the suppression of the national liberation movement in Viet Nam, the Philippines and other parts of South-East Asia, as well as in Japan. . . . The anger and hatred of the Korean people towards the American imperialists is very great. When they have destroyed the Syngman Rhee clique, the Korean people will very quickly end the civil warfare unleashed as a result of the intervention of the American imperialists.

The Korean people are fighting with all their might for a speedy cessation of civil warfare. In response to the heroic offensive, the patriots of the Motherland have made an uprising in Tegu and Kvandiu and have launched partisan warfare and uprisings in many other towns and populated places in South Korea.

In reporting the above-mentioned events to the Permanent Committee, the Korean Peace Committee asks the Permanent Committee to examine the question of American aggression in Korea and to adopt, in this connection, all measures the Committee may deem expedient. The Korean Peace Committee is confident that the World Peace Congress, and all peace supporters throughout the world, will raise their voices in protest against the aggression of the warmongers in Korea, in defence of the Korean people who are fighting for the unity, freedom and independence of their Motherland.

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STATEMENT BY CHOU EN-LAI

On June 28 Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic, made the following statement:

HAVING instigated the South Korean puppet Government of Syngman Rhee to provoke civil war in Korea, Mr. Truman, President of the United States, made a statement on June 27 that the U.S. Government had decided to obstruct by armed force our liberation of Formosa. On Truman's order the American Seventh Fleet moved to the Formosan coast.

On behalf of the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic I declare that Truman's statement of June 27 and the American Navy's actions constitute armed aggression against Chinese territory and total violation of the United Nations Charter.

This violent predatory action of the U.S. Government comes as no surprise to the Chinese people but only increases their anger; because the Chinese people have over a long period constantly exposed all the conspiratorial schemes of American imperialism directed towards aggression against China and towards the forcible annexation of Asia.

All Truman's statement does is openly to expose his pre-meditated plan and put it into practice.

In fact, the attack of the puppet Korean Government of Syngman Rhee on the Korean People's Democratic Republic, made on the bidding of the U.S. Government, was a premeditated move of the U.S.A. designed to create a pretext for United States invasion of Formosa, Korea, Viet Nam, and the Philippines. It is precisely a further act of intervention of American imperialism in Asian affairs.

On behalf of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic I declare that, no matter what obstructive action the American imperialists may take, Formosa is part of China and will remain so for ever.

It is not only a historical fact; it has also been confirmed by the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations and conforms to the situation since the surrender of Japan. All the people of our country will certainly fight as one man for the complete liberation of Formosa from the grasp of the American aggressors.

The Chinese people, who defeated Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, the hireling of the American imperialists, will surely be victorious in driving off the American aggressors and recovering Formosa and all other territories belonging to China.

The Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic calls upon all supporters of peace, justice and freedom

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throughout the world, and in particular all the oppressed nations and peoples of the East, to rise as one, and halt the new aggression of American imperialism in the East. Such aggression can be completely defeated if we do not yield to threats but resolutely mobilise the broad masses of the peoples to join in the struggle against the warmongers.

The Chinese people express sympathy and respect to the people of Korea, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Japan, who are similarly fighting against it. The Chinese people firmly believe that all the oppressed nations and peoples of the East are undoubtedly capable of burying the vicious and hated American imperialist warmongers once and for all in the course of the struggle for national independence.

STATEMENT BY MAO TSE-TUNG

Speaking at the meeting of the Central People's Government Council held on June 28, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government Council, made the following statement:

THE Chinese people have already affirmed that the affairs of the different countries throughout the world should be run by the peoples of the respective countries themselves, and Asian affairs should be run by the Asian peoples themselves and in no way by the U.S.A. The U.S. aggression in Asia will only arouse the extensive and resolute resistance of the Asian peoples.

On January 5, 1950, President Truman stated that America would refrain from interference in Formosa. Now Truman has torn to shreds all international agreements regarding non-interference by the U.S.A. in China's internal affairs. This open exposure by the U.S.A. of its true imperialist face is beneficial to the Chinese people and to the peoples of Asia.

There is no ground for American intervention in the internal affairs of Korea, the Philippines, Viet Nam and other countries. The sympathies of the people throughout China, and of the broad masses all over the world, will be on the side of the victims of aggression and certainly not on the side of American imperialism. They will neither be bought by American imperialism nor be duped by it.

Imperialism is outwardly strong but inwardly feeble, because it has no support among the people.

People throughout China and the world! Unite and prepare adequately to defeat any provocation of American imperialism!

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SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON KOREA VIOLATES U.N. CHARTER

Statement by International Association of Democratic Lawyers

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers issued the following statement on July 1:

ON June 25 the Security Council passed a resolution saying that the actions of the armed forces of North Korea constitute a breach of peace. This resolution was taken in violation of the United Nations' Charter. Paragraph 3 of Article 27 requires that such decisions of the Security Council should be made by the affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of five permanent members. But the representative of the Soviet Union—a permanent member of the Security Council—was not present at this meeting.

On the other hand, Article 39 of the Charter, entitling the Security Council to determine the existence of a threat to peace or a breach of peace, refers to the existence of aggression on an international plane and not to an internal conflict between two opposing groups in one and the same country. Such a conflict comes within the jurisdiction of the given country and therefore a resolution taken on the basis of Article 39 of the Charter cannot be justified.

Finally, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers notes that:

In accordance with Articles 42 and 43 of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council alone can take the necessary action to maintain or restore peace. The United Nations' members may have recourse to armed intervention solely on the proposal of the Security Council or by agreement with it, but by no means of their own volition.

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NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE KOREAN COAST "A NEW ACT OF AGGRESSION"

Soviet Reply to U.S. Note

On July 4, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. received from the United States Embassy the following Note:

THE Ambassador of the United States of America presents his compliments to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and, in accordance with instructions, has the honour to inform the Minister that the President of the United States of America, in keeping with the United Nations Security Council's request for support to the Republic of Korea in repelling the North Korean invaders and restoring peace in Korea, has ordered a naval blockade of the Korean coast. This is effective immediately.

On July 6 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. forwarded to the United States Embassy a Note of the following content:

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics acknowledges receipt of the Embassy's Note of July 4 of this year, and on the instruction of the Soviet Government has the honour to state the following:

In the Note mentioned, the Embassy announces that the President of the United States of America has ordered a naval blockade of the Korean coast, alluding to the Security Council's resolution on the Korean question.

The Soviet Government, in its reply of June 29 to the message of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, has already stated that the resolution mentioned of the Security Council on the Korean question, adopted in violation of the United Nations Charter, has no legal force and consequently cannot serve as a legal basis for taking any measures whatsoever with regard to Korea, including a naval blockade of Korea.

The blockade of Korea constitutes a new act of aggression. This blockade is just as incompatible with the United Nations' principles as is the entire armed intervention of the United States in Korea.

Owing to the aforesaid, the Soviet Government will consider the Government of the United States of America responsible for all the consequences of this act and for all damage to the interests of the Soviet Union which may be caused in connection with the carrying out of the above mentioned blockade.

STATEMENT ON KOREA BY SECRETARIAT OF WORLD PEACE COMMITTEE

THE Secretariat of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress has published its answer to the appeal of the Korean Peace Committee. In its answer the Secretariat notes that:

1. The Government of the U.S.A. is responsible for military intervention in Korea by its land, naval and air forces;
2. The American Air Force is engaged in mass bombing of the Korean civilian population;
3. In order to justify this intervention the U.S. Government and other Governments have violated the United Nations Charter based on the rule of the unanimity of the five great Powers. This action seriously encroaches on the authority of the United Nations;
4. These Governments, in particular, have violated the principle of the United Nations Charter according to which the People's Government of Korea should have been heard before any decision was taken;
5. Moreover, the U.S. Government has decided to despatch its fleet to Taiwan (Formosa), to reinforce its troops in the Philippines and to send a military mission to Indo-China, i.e. to intervene also in the affairs of three other peoples of Asia.

The Secretariat stresses the increasing threat of an extension of the conflict. It exposes the criminal proposals on using the atom bomb and expresses its ardent sympathy and solidarity with the Korean people, which is achieving its national unification in the struggle against foreign intervention.

The Secretariat demands the cessation of the military intervention of the U.S.A. in Korea so that the Korean peoples themselves may become masters of their own destiny and achieve unification, freedom and independence.

The Secretariat calls upon all supporters of peace throughout the world to intensify their activity in collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal which is increasingly becoming the chief means for achieving a decrease in international tension and for achieving peace.

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THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO LIBERATE TAIWAN

Chou En-lai's Message to Trygve Lie

CHOU EN-LAI, Foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, has sent a message to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, for transmission to the members of the Security Council. The message states:

ON behalf of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic I declare that the resolution approved by the Security Council on June 27, through the instigation and manipulation of the American Government, which called on members of the United Nations to render aid to the South Korean authorities, was adopted with the aim of supporting American armed aggression and constitutes intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and also a violation of peace throughout the world.

This resolution, having been adopted, moreover, in the absence of two permanent members of the Security Council, the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R., is obviously illegal. The United Nations Charter stipulates that the United Nations shall not be authorised to intervene in matters which are essentially within the internal jurisdiction of any State, whereas the resolution of the Security Council on June 27 precisely violates this important principle of the United Nations Charter. Therefore the resolution of the Security Council with regard to the Korean question is not only devoid of any validity, but does great harm to the United Nations Charter. The action by Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the Korean question still further increases this harm.

Meanwhile the statement by the United States President Truman on June 27 on the prevention by force of arms of the liberation of Taiwan* by the Chinese People's Republic, together with the action of the United States Navy in invading Chinese territorial waters around Taiwan, constitutes an act of open aggression which clearly violates the principle of the United Nations Charter forbidding any member to use force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any other State.

Taiwan is an inseparable part of the territory of China. This is not only an historical fact recognised by the whole world, but is also confirmed by the Cairo Declaration, the Potsdam Declaration and the situation since the surrender of Japan. By keeping silent on this act of open aggression by the United States Govern-

*Taiwan (Formosa).

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ment, the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations have forgotten their functions and duties in support of world peace, and have thereby become pliant instruments of the policy of the United States Government.

In the name of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, I hereby declare: Despite any military steps taken by the United States Government, the Chinese people are filled with determination to liberate Taiwan without fail.

APPEAL TO ALL THE KOREAN PEOPLE

By Kim Ir Sen, Commander-in-Chief of Korean People's Army

Phyeng-yang radio has broadcast an appeal to the Korean people made by Kim Ir Sen, Commander-in-Chief of the Korean People's Army. The appeal says:

DEAR compatriots! Beloved brothers and sisters! Glorious men and commanders of the People's Army! Men and women guerillas operating in the South! The American imperialists have begun an armed attack against our country, on our people. Their air force is barbarously bombing our towns and villages, killing the peaceful population. Naval squadrons of the American imperialists, which illegally intruded into our territorial waters, are mercilessly firing on our coastal towns and villages. Units of American ground forces landed on territory still not liberated in the South of our country, and are trampling the soil of our Motherland under their blood-stained feet.

Why did the American imperialists send their troops to our beloved land? Why did they attack our sacred soil like brigands? Dreaming of world domination, the American imperialists have done this in order to turn our Motherland into their colony for ever, and us, the people, into their slaves. Such is their object.

For its achievement the American imperialists in the South of our Motherland placed in power the rabid enemy of the Korean people, Syngman Rhee, and installed a puppet Government in Southern Korea. For the achievement of their object the American imperialists, by means of terror, murders, threats and deception, prevented and thwarted the peaceful unification of our Motherland. They egged on their agent Syngman Rhee to the kindling of civil war and brutally attacked us with their armed forces.

The American imperialists have no regard for the real rights of the Korean people, the freedom and independence of our

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land. They do not consider Koreans to be people. The American brigands think that the Korean people have no other fate than to be colonial slaves, in order to fill still more the blood-stained pockets of the Wall Street traders.

The American imperialist invaders are turning our peaceful towns and villages into their military bases and *places d'armes* for practical military operations, and our children, women and old folk into targets for aerial gunfire and bombing.

North of the 38th Parallel, the towns of Phyeng-yang, Chin-nampo and others, as well as suburban villages, have repeatedly been subjected to bombing. South of the 38th Parallel, the already liberated town of Seoul and numerous other towns and villages are being subjected to fierce bombing by American military planes.

The murderers are machine-gunning women who are working diligently in the paddy-fields and are dropping bombs on the heads of children and adolescents. The American imperialist invaders, barbarously murdering the population, are employing the methods of the hitlers and their fascists and the brigand Japanese imperialists.

The American imperialists attempt to cloak their barbarous armed aggression in Korea by the decision of the Security Council on the so-called Korean question. The so-called decision of the Security Council was adopted in violation of the United Nations Charter, without the participation of representatives of Korea, and also without the participation of representatives of the Soviet Union and China.

The object of the American imperialist armed attack on Korea is clear to people throughout the world. No one will be deceived by the statement of the American imperialists that American troops, in the name of the United Nations organisation, are carrying out "police" functions in Korea. The American imperialist invaders, under the flag of the United Nations Organisation, are carrying out raids against our towns and villages; they are making war in order to kill our people who desire freedom, unity and independence.

In dropping their bombs on the heads of the Koreans the American imperialists also say that they do this in the name of "peace". But they will deceive no one by this. These aggressive methods have already been widely employed by the fore-runners of American imperialism — the Hitlerite fascists and the Japanese imperialists. As the entire world knows, Hitler said, "When I speak of peace I think of war."

The Japanese imperialists cloaked their aggression with false declarations about "peace in Asia". On August 29, 1910, the Japanese Emperor declared in his Decree that Japan was

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annexing Korea in order to establish enduring peace in the East, explaining the annexation by alleging that Korea was supposed to be a threat to peace in the East.

Today the American imperialists who are attempting to take away the independence of our Motherland for the purpose of turning it into their colony, like the Hitlerite fascists and the Japanese imperialists, shamelessly endeavour to cloak their armed intervention in the internal affairs of our Motherland and their barbarous bombing of our peaceful cities by declarations about peace.

The armed attack by the American imperialists on Korea is a wicked violation of international law and the United Nations Charter.

Although the American imperialists have perpetrated an armed attack against us, they cannot smash the fighting spirit of the Korean people, who are devoted to the freedom and independence of their Motherland. The entire Korean people, roused to the common war for the honour, freedom and independence of their Motherland, will fight to the death against the aggression of American imperialism, and will achieve victory.

Our People's Army, fighting for the liberation of the Motherland, despite its youth and inexperience, is displaying courage, devotion and heroism and has already achieved considerable successes.

The troops of our army are fighting not for dollars and not in order to subjugate other peoples, as the American hired murderers are doing, but in order to defend their Motherland, to defend the freedom and independence of their people. Our fighters are imbued with the spirit of patriotism, heroism and courage. The troops of the American aggressors are fighting on foreign territory. Our People's Army, enjoying the love, concern and support of all the people, is fighting on the territory of its Motherland.

The army of the American aggressors is hated by the whole of our people. At each step vengeance awaits it for the crimes it has committed. The armed intervention of the United States of America in Korea has brought to the limit the wrath of the Korean people and their hatred of the American imperialist aggressors and colonisers and their South Korean hirelings.

Our heroic youth in a wide stream are voluntarily flocking to the People's Army, and the number of volunteers has exceeded 500,000. In the districts liberated by the People's Army the entire population gives a warm welcome to the glorious People's Army which has liberated it from the Syngman Rhee police regime. The liberated people are restoring the people's committees which were disbanded by the reaction and are putting into

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effect the Constitution of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, which ensures the freedom and rights of the people. The peasants of the liberated districts, by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme National Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, are starting to carry out land reform. All the land belonging to the American imperialists, the Syngman Rhee puppet Government, Korean landowners and national traitors, is confiscated and is transferred to the perpetual use of the peasants without compensation.

The victories of the People's Army, the unanimous support given it by the entire Korean people, prove the stability of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and bear witness to the fact that the entire Korean people fully supports the policy of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, which is defending the unity, freedom and independence of our Motherland against the infamous design of the American imperialists to enslave our Motherland and deprive the Korean people of independence, and against their armed invasion of the territory of our Motherland.

In order to save the Syngman Rhee clique, which carried out the American policy in Korea and has now suffered defeat, the American imperialists are intensifying armed aggression against the Korean people. Were it not for the direct armed intervention by American imperialism, the civil war provoked in our country by the servitors of American imperialism would long since have ended. The unification of our land would have long since been completed and the population of Southern Korea would have long since completely liberated itself from the reactionary police regime of the Syngman Rhee traitors.

The armed attack by the American imperialists on Korea has aroused the indignation of democratic public opinion throughout the world. Our great and just cause enjoys the ardent support and sympathy of the peace-loving people of the entire world.

Dear compatriots! Brothers and sisters! The malicious enemies of the freedom and independence of the Korean people, the American imperialists, have stretched out their tentacles to our Motherland in order to enslave her. The entire Korean people, united like one man, must answer by a decisive blow, the blow of the American imperialists. The American imperialists will undoubtedly learn how great and inexhaustible is the strength, and how unshakable is the fighting spirit, of the Korean people, fighting for the freedom and independence of their Motherland.

Our people will under no circumstances once more become a colonial slave. All who hold dear the glory, freedom and independence of their Motherland must rise against the armed attack

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of the American imperialists. All must take part in the sacred war of liberation of our Motherland.

Kim Ir Sen called on the people of Korea, the men and commanders of the People's Army, men and women guerillas, to multiply their efforts for the complete defeat of the enemy, and concluded by saying:

Let us wage our just liberation struggle to the end. Forward to victory! Long live free and independent Korea!

SYNGMAN RHEE'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK ON NORTH KOREA

Revelations by his "Minister of the Interior"

KIM I SEK, until the spring "Minister of the Interior" of the puppet Syngman Rhee Government, has broadcast over Seoul radio an exposure of the treacherous activity of Syngman Rhee, who unleashed war in Korea on Washington's direct bidding. Kim I Sek declared:

IT is well-known that Syngman Rhee became President of the puppet Government under the slogan "Offensive against the North." The Syngman Rhee clique, already shortly after the holding of the falsified separate elections, intended to launch an offensive against the North. I directly participated in the preparations for this offensive, which was scheduled for July 15, 1949.

At that time Syngman Rhee ordered Kim Sek Won to attack the North in the area of Ongjin and to capture Phyeng-yang, and Tsai Ben Dek to command the central front. However, this plan could not be realised owing to the greatly intensified guerilla struggle. If it had not been for the energetic actions of the guerillas, who threatened the rear, and if there had been sufficient forces available at that time, the offensive against the North would have started in July of last year.

Despite the fact that the plan of the July offensive of last year was disrupted the Syngman Rhee clique did not for a moment halt their preparations for an offensive against the North. In the preparations for this internecine war I also took an active part. As is well known, on General MacArthur's invitation Syngman Rhee visited Japan this spring. There he received an order from MacArthur to put his army at MacArthur's disposal for the duration of the "campaign against the North" and to conduct joint training of officers of so-called "army of national defence" and those of the Japanese Army.

Syngman Rhee complied with the order, being convinced that,

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when he started his campaign against the North, he would receive the support of the American Air Force and Navy and an Army of volunteers from Japan, and that he was bound to win the war.

That is why Syngman Rhee ordered Kim Sek Won and Tsai Ben Dek at dawn on June 25 to launch an offensive against North Korea. According to the words of Kim Sek Won himself, the plan of operations consisted in advancing from Ong-jin to capture Hai Chiu (Kaisu) and later Phyeng-yang, and in support of this operation to start an offensive on the eastern front extending over the whole of the 38th Parallel.

Despite all this it is being declared that the war was started by North Korea. This is an unpardonable lie. This is a base provocation of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique who want to saddle others with the responsibility for the war that they themselves unleashed.

The entire responsibility for the present war rests with Syngman Rhee's clique and his masters, the American imperialists. For a long time I fabricated false rumours about Northern Korea, without understanding the real conditions there. Now I can see the happy life of the people liberated from the terror of the barbarous clique of Syngman Rhee.

In conclusion, Kim I Sek called on all those who had pursued the road of treason to admit their guilt before the people's power and to start a new life.

* * *

"Come Over to the Side of the People"

Radio Appeal by Syngman Rhee's Former Commander-in-Chief

SON HO SUN, the former Commander-in-Chief of the puppet South Korean Army, spoke over Séoul radio on July 4. Urging all officers and soldiers of the puppet army to turn their guns against Syngman Rhee, the traitor to the Korean people, Son Ho Sun said:

What difference is there between the Americans today and the Japanese in the past? Do we want to become slaves again in an American colony? No, we must be people of a sovereign State. If you love your Motherland and people and if you have national consciousness, you must rise and come out against the treacherous Syngman Rhee gang and the American aggressors and join the people, the People's Army and the guerilla forces as I did.

I have organised a people's volunteer army which consists of thousands of fighting men who have broken with the puppet "Army of National Defence" and gone over to the side of the

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People's Army and the guerilla forces. I am heading them in order to fight side by side with the People's Army for the destruction of the Syngman Rhee bandits and the expulsion of the American invading troops in the interests of national unity and independence.

Officers and soldiers of the South Korean so-called "Army of National Defence", cast off the shackles of the American aggressors and come over to the side of the people to defend our Motherland!

LAND REFORM DECREE FOR SOUTHERN KOREA

The Presidium of the Supreme National Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has passed a Decree on conducting a land reform in the Southern part of the Republic.

On the basis of Article 7 of the Constitution of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Decree says, land reform will be carried out in the Southern part of the Republic. This reform is to be carried out on the principle of the confiscation of land without compensation and its distribution free of charge among the landless and small peasants.

In accordance with the Decree, all land owned by the American imperialists, the Syngman Rhee Government and its organs, firms and companies, the estates of Korean landowners as well as plots of land rented out permanently, regardless of their size are subject to confiscation. The renting out of land is abolished forever.

The confiscated land is to be distributed among small and landless peasants and to agricultural workers. Land can be owned by anyone who tills it himself. All debts for land are cancelled.

The Decree stipulates the abolition of all taxes which existed under the puppet regime and lays down that the peasants in the Southern part of the Republic are to pay to the State only one single tax of the same amount as already established in the Northern part of the Republic.

With a view to raising as quickly as possible the living standards of the peasants in the liberated areas, the Presidium of the Supreme National Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic instructed the Cabinet of Ministers considerably to reduce the amount of tax paid in kind for 1950. The Decree establishes the order in which the reform is to be effected and charges the Cabinet of Ministers with the working out of special instructions on putting this Decree into practice.

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SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO

MR. TRYGVE LIE

Concerning Security Council Resolution of July 7

Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, forwarded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. the following telegram, communicating the text of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on the Korean problem:

I HAVE the honour to communicate the following text of the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 476th meeting held on July 7, 1950:

"The Security Council, having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of peace, having recommended that the members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area,

"1. Welcomes the prompt and vigorous support which the Governments and peoples of the United Nations have given to its resolutions of June 25 and 27, 1950, to assist the Republic of Korea in defending itself against armed attack and thus to restore international peace and security in the area,

"2. Notes that members of the United Nations have transmitted to the United Nations offers of assistance for the Republic of Korea,

"3. Recommends that all members providing military forces and other assistance pursuant to the aforesaid Security Council resolutions make such forces and other assistance available to the unified command under the United States,

"4. Requests the United States to designate the Commander of such forces,

"5. Authorises the unified command, at its discretion, to use the United Nations flag in the course of operations against the North Korean forces concurrently with the flags of various nations participating,

"6. Requests the United States to provide the Security Council with reports, as appropriate, on the course of action taken under the unified command."

Trygve Lie, Secretary-General.

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The following is the text of the Soviet Government's reply to the communication of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr.² Trygve Lie:

MR. TRYGVE LIE, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, New York.

The Soviet Government has received your telegram which gives the text of the Security Council's resolution of July 7 with regard to placing armed forces and other means at the disposal of the so-called "Unified Command under the United States", to requesting the United States to designate the commander for such forces and to using the United Nations flag in the course of military operations in Korea.

The Soviet Government finds that the above resolution was passed with the same gross violations of the United Nations Charter as was also the Security Council's resolution on the Korean problem of June 27. This resolution was taken in the absence of two permanent members of the Security Council—the Soviet Union and China—and furthermore by only six votes, with the participation of a seventh—a Kuomintangite—who has no lawful right to represent China.

In view of the said circumstances it is clear that this decision of the Security Council cannot have legal force either.

Furthermore, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to call attention to the following:

The aforesaid resolution of the Security Council aims at unlawfully using the United Nations flag to cover the armed actions of the United States in Korea, which constitute direct aggression on the part of the United States with regard to the Korean people.

All this gives ground for the Soviet Government to declare that the Security Council's decision of July 7 is, firstly, unlawful and, secondly represents direct support to the armed aggression against the Korean people.

U.S.S.R. ENDORSES THE STOCKHOLM PEACE APPEAL

Declaration of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet in Support of Stockholm Appeal

The following declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. was adopted at the joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on June 19:

HAVING heard the report by Deputy Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov on the reception in the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. of the delegation, under the Chairmanship of Yves

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Farge, of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, and also on the Appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee calling for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the establishment of strict international control over the observance of this prohibition and for declaring a war criminal the Government which is the first to use this weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. unanimously declares its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee.

These proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress fully correspond to the vital demands of all peoples and their striving for stable and lasting peace throughout the world.

Expressing the unswerving will for peace of the Soviet people, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. declares its readiness to co-operate with the legislative organs of other States in elaborating and putting through the necessary measures for the implementation of the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. expresses the certainty that the Soviet Government, which is consistently in favour of the peace and co-operation among peoples, will continue in the future firmly and persistently to pursue this policy of peaceful and friendly relations among peoples, will adopt the necessary measures through the United Nations Organisation and make use of all other means to secure universal peace and international security.

At the same time the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. expresses the certainty that the peace movement, and first and foremost the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, will meet with the unanimous support of the whole Soviet people.

Soviet Peace Committee Resolution

A Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee on June 29 in Moscow adopted the following resolution on the conduct in the U.S.S.R. of the collection of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress on the prohibition of the atomic weapon:

THE Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee note with tremendous satisfaction that the Soviet people have met with complete unanimity and approval the declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., in connection with the proposal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress on the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the establishment of strict international control over the fulfilment of this decision and on the

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branding as a war criminal of the Government which is the first to use this weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet expressed the confidence that the peace movement, and above all the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, would receive the unanimous support of the entire Soviet people. All the peoples of the U.S.S.R. have always warmly supported and will support the efforts of the organised peace front, aimed at promoting the cause of peace, against the instigators of another war.

They do not spare any efforts for the success of the just noble cause of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

The Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee believes it necessary on June 30 of this year to begin in the Soviet Union the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress on the prohibition of the atomic weapon. The Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee calls on all Soviet people to give their signatures to this appeal.

The Soviet Peace Committee, which will lead the campaign for the collection of signatures, expresses the firm confidence that all Soviet people will respond to this appeal.

By signing the Stockholm appeal, Soviet people will express their devotion to the cause of peace, their readiness to defend peace throughout the world, their monolithic unity around their dear Communist Party, their supreme devotion to the great banner-bearer of peace, the leader of all peoples, Comrade Stalin.

Appeal of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions

The call adopted by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on June 29 at its fourth plenary session, addressed to all trade unionists, all men and women workers, engineers and technicians, teachers and doctors, workers in science, literature and art, and all office workers in Soviet institutions, states:

DEAR comrades: the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, expressing the will and hope of the people, of millions of fighters for peace, has addressed to all honest people a call for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the establishment of strict international control over observance of this prohibition, and for declaring a war criminal the Government which is the first to use this weapon of aggression and mass extermination of the people.

Workers of our country received with great satisfaction the statement of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. expressing its

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Solidarity with the appeal of the Permanent Committee, and its readiness to co-operate with the legislative organs of other States in elaborating and putting through the necessary measures for the implementation of the proposals of the Committee.

The A.U.C.C.T.U. approves and warmly supports the decision of the Soviet Peace Committee on the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. This decision expresses the unanimous striving of the Soviet people to make a new valuable contribution to the common cause of the fight for peace and friendship among the peoples, for the prevention of the war that is being prepared by the imperialists.

The A.U.C.C.T.U. calls on all members of the trade unions, all workers by hand and brain, all working people, unanimously to sign the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and thus once again demonstrate their unswerving will to preserve peace in the world.

The A.U.C.C.T.U. calls on all Republican, Territorial and Regional Councils of trade unions, and on Central, Republican, Territorial, Regional, District, Town, Factory and Branch committees of trade unions to take an active part in the collection of signatures and to draw in active trade unionists for explanatory and organisational work on a mass scale for the collection of signatures in factories and mills, in shops and brigades, as well as in the homes of workers by hand and brain.

The A.U.C.C.T.U. expresses its firm conviction that the working people of our country in signing the Appeal on the prohibition of atom weapons will still wider develop socialist emulation for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the national economic plans, for the further strengthening of the might of our socialist Motherland—the vanguard of the world front of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Let us reply to the intrigues of the warmongers by strengthening the world peace front! Let us all to a man sign the Appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee! Long live the mighty Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace throughout the world! Long live the wise leader and teacher of the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind, the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin!

96,360,866 SOVIET CITIZENS HAVE SIGNED STOCKHOLM APPEAL

Since the beginning of the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Peace Appeal, i.e., from June 30 to

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July 10, 96,360,866 Soviet citizens have signed the Appeal. According to reports received from the committees set up to assist the Soviet Peace Committee the overwhelming majority of citizens have already signed the Appeal in many big industrial centres of the country: in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Riga, Stalingrad, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Gorky, Kharkov, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Odessa, Stalino and Rostov.

The campaign for the collection of signatures is everywhere proceeding in an atmosphere of great political and labour enthusiasm. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet people have spoken at meetings and gatherings. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, Soviet women and youth warmly approve the peaceful policy of the Soviet Government and proclaim the unanimous readiness of the working people of the U.S.S.R., together with the peoples of other countries, to defend the cause of peace and international security.

Speaking at mass meetings and gatherings, Soviet people condemn the action of the American warmongers who have begun open intervention in Korea, and they demand the cessation of armed aggression against the freedom-loving Korean people.

In signing the Appeal the people declare their fervent desire to defend the cause of peace by self-sacrificing labour aimed at consolidating the might of the Soviet State as the bastion of universal peace. At mills and factories, on collective farms, at machine and tractor stations and State farms, the people are organising Stakhanovite "peace shifts", striving to overfulfil production costs. In the districts of the country where the harvest has begun State grain deliveries ahead of time are being organised.

The successful course of the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal in the U.S.S.R. is a powerful demonstration of the moral and political unity of Soviet society, of the devotion of the Soviet people to their Government, the Bolshevik Party and the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin. The collection of signatures to the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for the prohibition of the atomic weapon continues.

200 MILLION SIGNATURES TO STOCKHOLM APPEAL

The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress has announced that by July 11, 200 million signatures had been collected throughout the world to the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

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Subscriptions: 4/4 per quarter; 8/8 half year; 17/4 year